Of the Acts and Resolutions passed at the First Session of the General Assembly,

1. An Act to extend the present Term of the Count of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Wake. 2. An Act to enable the County Courts of Craven and Cumberland to extend their se

sions. (Grants the privilege to the above counties of extending the terms of their Courts from day to day until the business is disposed of, though it should extend beyond the time heretofore provided.)

3. An Act in relation to the County Courts

of the County of Hyde. (Gives a majority of the magistrates, at the 1st of January, in each year, to select five of their number to hold the Courts, three of whom shall have power to act.)

4. An Act to authorize the Dismal Swamp Canal Company to issue eight per cent bonds.

5. An Act to postpone the special term appointed for the County of Chowan, on the second Monday of Dec. 1863. (Postpones the time until the Wednesday after the first Monday of Feb. 1867, and grants the privilege of continuing the term two weeks if ne-

6. An Act to amend the Charter of the Washington Toll Bridge Company.
7. An Act to extend the time for the collection of taxes in certain counties. (Gives the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of the Counties of Alexander, Beaufort, Burke, Catawba, Caldwell, Cleaveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Mitchell, McDowell, Polk, Rutherford, Wilkes, and Watagua, time until the first day of March, 1867 to make settlement with the

Public Treusurer.)

8. An Act to protect the people of Chatham County. (Allows the Sheriff of said County time, until the first of March 1867, to

settle taxes with Public Treasurer.)

9. An Act to make valid the sale of the old Jail lot by the County Court of Edgecombe, and to secure the title to the purchaser, and to sell and purchase other lands for certain purposes. (Authorizes the Chair-man of the County Court to make titles, and a majority of the Justices to sell and buy other lots for the purpose of building a Jail and stocks.)
10. An Act to amend Sec. 1st of chapter

29th of the laws of North-Carolina passed by the General Assembly of 1865-'66, relative to Roads, Ferries and Bridges, (Limits the age to forty-five instead of fifty years.) 11. An Act to change the time of holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter sessions of Alexander County. (Changes the time from the third Monday of March, June, September and December, to the first Monday in each of the above named months.)

12. An Act to change the time of holding

the Courts of Pleas and Quarter sessions of Yadkin County. (Changes the time from the first Monday in January, April, July and October, to the second Monday in the above named months.)

13. An Act granting a general amnesty and pardon to all officers and soldiers of the State of North-Caroliua, of the late Confederate States armies, or the United States, for offences committed against the criminal laws of the State of North-Carolina.

14. An Act to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine Co., No. 1, in the town of Fay-

15, An Act in favor of K. P. Harris. (Au thorizes the clerk of the County Court of Ca-barrus to make title to said Harris for old

16. An Act to amend an act for the relief of such persons as may suffer from the destructions of the records and other papers of the several counties of the State and for other purposes. (Amends so as to to read "all netitions to declare the contents of a deed or will or any matter of record shall be

filed within five years next after the ratifica-17. An Act to re-enact and confirm the charter of the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad Company and the amendment thereto. (It legalizes all acts done by said Company under the old charter and amendments

since the close of the war,)

18. An Act to incorporate the Yanceyville and Milton Railroad Company.

19. An Act to incorporate the Newbern

Steam Fire Co., No. 1. 20. An Act for the relief of disabled sol kiers. (Provides that when it is definitely ascertained that the artificial limbs canno be made to be of service then the applicant shall be entitled to receive the amount paid

by the State for the limbs.) 21. An act for the relief of Jas. S. Snow. sheriff of Halifax County. (Allowstime un-til March 1st, 1867, to settle taxes with pub-

22. An act to enhance the value of the bonds to be issued for the completion of the Western North-Carolina Railroad, and for

23, An act to empower the County Mecklenburg to hold extra terms. (Authorizes the justices to order extra terms of the court, when in their judgment the public in terest require it.) 24. An act to change the name of the Caro

lina Joint Stock Insurance and Trust Com pany. (Changes the name to "The Ameri-can Joint Stock and Trust Company.") 25. An act to repeal all acts heretofor passed in relation to the incorporation of th own of Morganton, and to provide a sub

stitute therefor.

26. An act to allow fees to justices of th peace in Mecklenburg County and to increase those of constables in said County.

27. An act for the construction of a bridge across Notla river in the County of Chero kee and for other purposes. (Authorizes Mr. Siler, the agent for the sale of Cherokee lands to appropriate the sum of \$3,000 for the

construction of said bridge.)
28. An act to enable the Western Railroad Company to complete its road from the Coal-fields, in Chatham County, to some point on the N. C. Railroad. 29. An act providing for the support of

29. An Act providing for the support o \$40,000 for the support of the same for '66-'67 and '67-'68, and the further sum of \$5,-000 for the repair of the building, fences,

30. An Act to enable the Wilmington Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co., to com-plete its road, pay its debt to the State and extend its road to the Tennessee line. (Authorizes them to issue bonds and borrow money, at not more than 8 per cent. and to mortgage the property of said road.)
31. An Act to authorize the Preside

Directors of the Blount's Creek Manufacturing Company of the town of Fayetteville to borrow money to rebuild their factory.— (Authorizes said Company to borrow \$30,-000 and mortgage the property to pay the

32. An Act to smend the Charter of the

town of Wilson.

83 An Act concerning appeals in criminal cases. (Any person convicted of capital felony and sentenced to death, and who is unable to give security for an appeal to the Supreme Court, the same shall be granted without security.

without security.

34. An Act to incorporate the town of Durham in the County of Orange.

35. An Act to incorporate the Thomas Gold Mining Company in the County of Franklin

36. An Act to incorporase the Collins Gold Mining Company in the County of

37. An Act for the relief of W. A. Philpoi Sheriff of Granville County. (Allows time to the 15th of March, 1867, to settle with the Public Treasurer the balance of taxes due.

88. An Act to incorporate the Sturges Gold Mining Comprny in the county of Franklia.

39. An Act to amend sec. 2nd of an accorporate the town of Marshall.

"to" at the end of the 8th line the wo "take by devise," and repeats the provise in said section, all of which only applies to the St. James' church in the city of Wilming-

A Resolution in regard to the me of the Governor and the report of the Pub-lic Treasurer. (Requests the Governor to have printed, in advance of the meeting of the General Assembly, a sufficient number of his message to supply each member with ten copies, and two hundred for the Executive partment, and the Public Treasurer a

like number of his report.)

2. A Resolution to amend a resolution passed at the present session of the General Assembly. (So amends the above resolution as to include the report of the Comptroller and any other report that may be necessary

to have printed.) Resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Gaston county, (Allows said Sheriff until February 1st 1867, to make report of taxes to Public Treasurer.)

4. A Resolution providing for the printing of certain ordinances. (Requires the Secre-tary of State to have all the ordinances of 865-66, now in force, printed with the laws of 1866-67.)

5. A Resolution in relation to the tax on Cotton. (Instructs the Attorney General of N. C., to inquire into the legality of the tax of 8 cents per lb. on cotton imposed by an act of the Congress of the United States.)

6. A Resolution authorizing the Governo to accept the aid profererred by the U. S. government. (Requests the Governor to communicate with the chairman of each County Court in the State and ascertain the extent of distribution in each county, and report to the Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, in this State, and for each county to make provisions to pay expenses of transportation of supplies as received for the poor and des-

7. A Resolution rejecting the proposed a mendment as the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States.

8. A Resolution concerning the per dien and mileage of the officers and members of this Legislature. (Stands the same as the last General Assembly.)

6. A Resolution to postpone the valuation of lands in this State. [Repeals so much of the Revenue law of 1866 as required a re-valuation of the lands in 1867.) 10. A Resolution in regard to Confederate

soldiers detained in Northern prisons. (Requests the Governor inquire if any Confeder ate soldiers from N. C., are now detained in any Northern hospital or prison, unable from wounds, sickness or uther cause from returning home, and that he take the necessary steps to enable them to return home.) 11. Resolution providing for the payment

of sheriffs holding elections. [Allows the sheriffs the same pay on the vote of the constitution as is now allowed for the election of governor, and the public treasurer to pay 12. Resolution in favor of D. Outlaw,

Senator from tenth sentorial district. [Alows perdiem from the time he arrived at Raleigh, and not from the time he qualified, he having been prevented from qualifying sooner by extreme illness.]

13. Resolution in favor of the people

14. Resolution authorizing the governor to extend the provisions of the act grantin amnesty and pardon. 15. Resolution in favor of the sheriff

Richmond county.

16. Resolution for the benefit of the sher iffs of Cumberland Northampton, Wayne Onslow, Moore and Caswell counties. 17. Resolution in regard to tax, and

other purposes.

18. Resolution of thanks to His Excellency the Governor and others.

19. Resolution for the relief of the Tones estate

20. Resolution in favor of Mrs. T. I. Jud kins, (allows her the pay due her deceases husband to the 24th of December.) 21. Resolution for the benefit of the In stitution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, (appropriates \$5,000.)

Resolution in favor of Rufus H. Jone 23. Resolution in reference to the N. C. R. R. Co. (Appoints a committee, two on part of each House, to examine the books, in-quire into the alleged abuses and general management and condition of said Road, with power to send for persons and papers and to report to the adjourned session of

this General Assembly.)
24. Resolution declaring the loyalty of the citizens of North-Carolina

Before another issue of our paper this great Christian festival will have come and gone once more. Need we remind any of our readers that it is eminently a Christian testival, and should be, therefore, celebrated with peculiar Christian feelings, and with all the proprieties of Christian observance? Our dictions have been verified. people everywhere take some notice of it. Like the Saturnalia of old Rome it recurs at a season when the labors of the year are over, and its fruits are gathered in, and men find leisure to give themselves up for a while to Convention. cheerfulness and merry-making, even if they find no room in their hearts for grateful re collections. There is no doubt, something of a religious sentiment that gives everything a peculiar coloring to the hilarities of this eason. Over those even who would reject all purely religious thoughts as disturbing the enjoyments that especially befit the occa-sion, there is yet brooding a spirit that is akin to solemnity, and that will not allow any to forget in their most furious mirth the origin in Christian truths of their festivities. So far at least has Christianity impressed itself upon even the amusements of our peo-ple. Still it is true that by far the larger number of persons among us regard this season simply as one to be observed with u-

niversal jollity. That Christian men—the most spiritually minded we mean—should thoroughly in-dulge the natural joy which the anniversary of the Nativity must give rise to, and should so come to sympathize in a good degree with the popular feeling, and even fall in to some extent with the popular expressions of that feeling, is in no way wonderful. A true apprehension of the great event which our Christmas was designed to commemorate will fill the heart with a warm affection towards all men, and perforce shut out all churlishr and will make them ready to join in all the innocent and accustomed exhibitions of the gladness that prevails everywhere. There is freedoms of the season, and for that reason the more effectually help to give a more re-ligious character to its festive enjoyments? Is it not a good occasion to shew that the most earnestly religious temper does not in any way unfit men for a hearty share in all roper modes of entertainment and amuse-nent? And may not men be thus won back modes of entertainment and amuse to a welcome of those facts of Christianity from which the poculiar joys of this season spring? Let those who love to recall those facts do so now more zealously than ever let their minds be filled with the tender and inspiring thoughts which those facts sug-gest; let their hearts be impregnated with gest; let their hearts be impregnated with the high and pure sentiments and feeling that accompany "Peace on earth, good will will to men;" and, while they shall certainly render a true service, and such as befits the day, the devout cheerfulness that animates them will not be lost as an example also, and may aid to teach that now most needful les-

"Ma," said a young Hopeful at the break-fast table, "if a man is a Mister is not a wo-man a Mistery."

son, that true piety and true enjoyment go naturally hand in hand.—Church Intelligencer

The Weekly Standard

BALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1966.

The North-Carolina Standard. We return our thanks to our friends the additions they are making to our sub-

The terms of the Standard are as follows Tri-Weekly, one year, 8 00 six months. 8 00 Weekly, one year, six months

The Weekly will be clubbed as follows Five copies one year twelve dollars. Ten copies one year twenty-two dollars. Those who get clubs of five or more, will be furnished with one copy tor a year, gratis.

The Legislature and Congress will meet soon, and matters of grave interest will occupy the columns of the newspapers. Now is the time to subscribe.

The circulation of the Standard among Northern capitalists and others, renders it a good medium for advertising lands and other property for sale.

Christmas. In order to afford our hands the customary holiday at the close of the year, no other paper will be issued from this office during

the present week We shall print again on Monday evening next, and will send the same edition to ou Tri-Weekly and Weekly subscribers.

We tender to all our readers and friends our best wishes for their prosperity and happiness during the coming year.

Gov. Worth's Inaugural. Gov. Worth hastened back from his recent mission to Washington, in time to be naugurated before the Legislature adjourn-We find his Inaugural in the last Senti-

We have heretofore been in the habit o looking to official documents like the one under consideration for a correct statement of facts however their authors may resort to argument to enforce their own particular views. But this document sets out with a deliberate falsehood. The Governor says the proposition in Mr. Steven's bill is to reduce North-Carolina to the condition of "s Territory." The word Territory does not occur in the bill. The bill simply provides that the judicial "district formerly compri sing the State of North-Carolina" shall be re-organized; that the present de facto government shall continue until the new gov ernment shall be established; and that the new government, thus instituted by the loyal people, by consent of Congress, shall then take the place of the present one, and the State shall be restored to the Union. There is no provision for a Territorfal Governor, or for a Territorial Legislature, or for any of the machinery of a Territorial government. Gov. Worth was aware of this when he penned his Inaugural, and he has, therefore, penned, uttered and published what he knew to be false.

But there is danger of a Territorial condition. First, we had the President's plan .-Gov. Worth and his partizans gave the finard amendment. Gov. Worth and his partizans rejected that with score and contempt. Now they are offered a just and generous plan of re-organization; and if they should so resist or embarrass that as to prevent its due execution, not only will Territorial government follow, to continue for years, but the lands of the leading partizans of Gov. Worth will be confiscated and the proceeds appropriated to the poor of the State and to educational purposes. Congress will do this, if necessary, and there is no power here or at Washington that can prevent it. It is idle to appeal to Gov. Worth, for he is actuated solely by his attachment for office-he can not bear the idea of dropping out of his place : but we warn his deluded partizans of the fate that hangs over them. They will remember that we have warned them heretofore, and that, in every instance, our pre-

Gov. Worth takes ground in his Inaugural for a national Convention. He will not get it. There is no necessity for a national

The Governor is all at once impressed with the belief that the "great body of the Northern people" are not as malevolent as they are supposed to be. He also speaks of his " affection for the American Union." These sentiments are either feigned or meant only for the hour. They may be the result of the intensely loyal atmosphere of Washington breathed for a day or two by his Excellency but they will speedily disappear in the hot house of secessionism and treason in which he finds himself on his return. It is impossible for the Governor to be loval, or to love the American Union, and at the same time serve the set to whom he owes his election and by whom he is constantly sur-

It will be seen that this functionary of an hour, who remains in office solely by permisssion of the Congress, dares to characterize the proceedings of that body looking to the re-organization of this State, as "recolution ary." If revolutionary, those of our citizens who advised or who approve of them, are traitors; and if so, why are not these citizens arrested and dealt with by his Excellency not much danger, perhaps, that good men will go to an excess in this direction. But may they not, while they give due rein to the force of arms. That he would do so if he force of arms. That he would do so if he dared, or if he believed he would succeed, we entertain no doubt.

> The Governor reflects in this document on the patriotism of Hon. John Pool and those who aided him in preparing Mr. Steven's bill. The difference between Mr. Pool and Gov. Worth is this: Mr. Pool has never deserted his Union friends and gone over to traitors for office. Gov. Worth has. Mr. Pool is willing to be excluded from office for life, if thereby he can restore the Union .-Gov. Worth is not even willing to release his present hold on office to restore the Union. He prefers himself and his hungry partizans in everything and on all occasions, to the

good of his country. The Governor speaks of "bad men in our nidst" who are sowing the seeds of alienation between the North and South. This expression applies with peculiar force to the Governor and his partizana. They are the "bad men," dripping with the blood of that mur-

tion of the Union and sowing the seeds of renewed civil war. If they possessed one spark of virtue, decency or self-respect, they would instantly retire, and leave the work of restoration in the hands of the loyal men, by whom alone it can ever be accomplished.—

By waiting until they are forced to relinquish their hold, as they will be, they will lose everything in the end, and at the same time incur the reproaches of every citizen whose good anision is torth baying.

Various sources of leading Unionists of this State, but it could have no authority from any one for saying that any citizen of the State who was not it washington was in favor of Mr. Steven's bill. To put all doubts at rest, we now state emphatically that the bill referred to, and which proposes gradually but smally to supersed the present State organization set up under martial law, was incur the reproaches of every citizen whose good opinion is worth having.

A WORD TO CONGRESS.—The people North-Carolina lear no investigation. We are ready to abie the decisions of truth and are ready to able the decisions of truth and justice. We call upon the Congress to send a Committee offits own members of both Houses, to Nord-Carolina, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the false charge made by unworthy sons of the State, at Wishington and other places. We want Mr. Helden, Mr. Pool, Mr. Harris, Mr. Jenkins, anothers, put to the test, on the Holy Evangelist, whereof they affirm of the people of North Carolina. Let us have the Congress is well enough informed already,

without listening to the appeals of traitors for investigations into the condition of things We if the control of North-Carolina fear no investment, but the traitors who

are controlling our affairs do. The Sential and its co-traitors were ready in May, 1864 to "abide the decisions truth and justice," but they are now more defiant than they were in 1864 towards the federal government. Those who took the mnesty oath of the President and then broke it, are a pretty set to propose to swear other people on the Foly Evangelists.

We now tell the Congress that it is the fixed impression of our Union people, white and black that the national troops were withdrawn and the State restored to the Union under preent auspices, the lives of Union men would be at once placed in deadly peril. If theydid not immediately become silent, and how humbly to secession rule they would be she and hanged without mercy. The massacris in Memphis and New Orleans would be epeated in a thousand lo

calities in these fourgent States. We implore the Congress of the United States not to turn ur Union people permaneatly over to seession rule. That body has the power-lef it exercise it. If it hesitates now, or if it hould only do half work in re-organizing thee States, the Union will be lost in the maelstom of the bloodiest revolution ever recorded in the annals of mankind. We beg the Congres not to misapprehend or underrate the tre condition of things in the insurgent State

THE CASE OF DR. WATSON, OF VIRGINIA .-A month or two sime Dr. Watson, of Vir ginia, killed a negruman under the following circumstances : Dr. Watson's family were on their way tochurch, in a carriage driven by a negro min. The family of one riagoof Dr. Water Contains the haress of the placing the lives of those who were in it in great peril. As soon as the facts came to he knowledge of Dr. W. he went over to his neighbor's house for the purpose of chastising the negro man. The latter resisted and at last ran, when Dr. W. shot and killed him. He was arrested by the civil anthority, the case examined, and he was discharged. He was then arrested by order of Gen Schofield, and a military commission appointed to try him, when, as we learn by a ecent dispatch in the papers, the military commission was dissolved and Dr. Watson was discharged by order of the President .-The following is the reply of Gen. Schofield to the writ of habeas corpus, sued out for Dr. Watson while he was in military custody :-HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT POTOMAC,

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 18, 1866. To the Honorable Gircuit Court of the City of Richmond, in Session, Va. ; I have the honor to acknowledge ipt, through the hands of James

Esq., of the writ of your honorable court dated at the City of Richmond this 18th o Dec., 186°, commanding me to have the body of ames L. Watson, now under my custody, before the Judge of your honorable court on to-day at 3 o'clock, P. M., together with the cause of being taken and detained nswer as follows, to-wit :

James L. Watson was arrested by my or der on the—day of December, instant, and is now held for rial by military commission under authority of the act of Congress of July 16, 1864; maich act directs and requires the President, though the commissioners and officers of the Fredmen's Bureau, to exercise military jurisdiction over all cases and questions concerning the free enjoyment of the right to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings concerning person liberty, personal security, &c., by all citize without respect to the color or previous without respect to the States whose condition of savery, of the States whose constitutional relations to the Governmen of the United States have been discontinued. by the rebellion, and have not been restore The above-named act of Congress has been fficially published to the army by the Presomcially published to the army by the Fres-ident, through the War Department, for the information and government of all concerned. As an officer of the United States army, commanding the military department which includes the State of Virginia, and as assis-tant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the same department, my duty requires me to decline compliance with the writ of your honorable court; and I do therefore repectfully decline to produce the body of he said James L. Watson. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

your obedient servant,
J. M. SCHOFIELD, Brevet Major-General United States Army and Assistant Commissioner.

The Legislature of North-Carolina adourned on Monday morning last, to meet again on the 22d January, 1867. We are unable to perceive that this body has been of any benefit to the people of the State, though it will cost them before it is dissolved some fifty thousand dellars of their hard

John Dawson, Esq., has been elected May or of Wilmington by the following vote Dawson 486, J.L. Wooster 841, of the present State government of North-

While on this subject we may as well st yo doing they are preventing the restora-that the Star no doubt informed itself from various sources of leading Unionists of this lor, Esq., and W. W. Holden, at the reque of Mr. Stevens, and was introduced in the House by the latter on the 18th December These persons are solely responsible for the measure, and they are prepared to stand or

Congress has adjourned till Thursday January 3d, twelve o'clock. When it re-assembles we may expect it to go to work in earnest. It seems now to be more than probable that the 40th Congress will assemble on the 5th of March, and remain in session until the Union is restored. We trust it may do so. In a crisis like the present the representatives of the people ought to be stantly at their bo

We copy the following from the last Golds

rough News: "We understand that the following distinguished gentlemen will be present at the Tournament to be held at Newbern on the

1st of January next. His Excellency, Gov. Worth, Ex-Gov.'s Bragg, Vance, Graham, Hon. M. E. Manly, Bragg, Vance, Graham, Hon. M. E. Manly, Mr. McAden, Col. Hardy, of Buncombe, and Col. James W. Morris, of Goldsboro'.

We will give an account of the Wilson Tournament to-morrow. M. C. Nixon of this place won the championship. Miss M. Dortch, of Wilson, was chosen Queen."

These tournaments are simply rebel trainings. They are intended to keep up the war spirit of the South, and to furnish occasions for leading disloyalists to discuss and mature

The infamous action of Wm. Holden and his designing colleagues in endeavoring to overthrow civil government in North-Carolina that they may foist a petty dynasty on their fellow citizens, so far from meeting with the rebuke are publican legislative assembly should cast upon it, has been endors-ed by our lawgivers and is now held up as an example for ambitious demagogue throughout our sister States.—Newbern Jour

Stephen D. Pool, the Editor of the Newbern Journal of Commerce, might as well pay us the debt he honestly owes us, before he proceeds further to abuse us. The same remark will apply to the Editors of the Goldsborough News.

We want nothing to do with such traitors either politically or personally.

WILLIAM GARLE BROWNE, Esq.-We learn from the following article from the Home Journal that our distinguished townsman, Mr. Browne, one of the most accomof his neighbors wer also on their way to plished painters in the country, is engaged church, in a carriag driven by another nein painting, to order, a likeness of President of the President is a deservedly high compliment to his genius. "Mr. William Garle Browne, of Raleigh,

North-Carolina, and son of William Browne artist, (whose death, in his eighty-third year we recorded last week,) is engaged in pair ting, to order, a portrait of President John Mr. Browne has been on a visit to New-York during the past few weeks, having been called here by his father's illness. He returns to his home, in Raleigh, in a few days, where he bears a fine reputation as a portait pa inter."

The Eye and Ear. Dr. Gardner, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, is now at the Exchange Hotel, where he can be consulted for deafness and all diseases of the eye. The Doctor has performed several cures since he has visited Raleigh therefore, those who require Medical or surgical aid for defective sight or hearing, should avail themselves of the opportunity now offered for obtaining relief by going and consulting Dr. Gardner.

This is the name of a mineral earth rese bling white clay, and is the chief ingredient in the manufacture of porcelain, the china wares, and "the delf" that was so greatly prized by our grand mothers.

There is a fine deposit of Kaolin clay twelve miles South-east of Raleigh, in Wake County, on a plantation owned by the Rand This substance is known in mineralogy as Petunse, and is a peculiar decomposition of Feldspar and quartz (or commor flint as it is improperly called) thoroughly mixed together by natural causes and found in different quarters of the world in greater or less quantity. The largest and most val-uable deposit in the United-States is in South-Carolina sixteen miles east of Augusta, on the Savannah. At this plac called Kac

on the Savannah. At this plac called Kaolin P. O. a factory of the coarser kinds of
procelain has been carried on for the past
ten years, and we believe is atill continued.
The mode adopted here is the following:
A small quantity of ground glass and
pounded crystalized Feldspar found in Connecticut, is kneaded with the Kaolin clay in
water, and when settled, the water being
drawn off, the combined paste of a pale white
color, and the consistency of putty is then fash
ioned by the hands of the workman, on turn
tables, into all the commonest sorts of ware. tables, into all the commonest sorts of ware as ewers and basins, plates and dishes, cup as ewers and dasins, plates and disnes, cups and saucers, et cet. The articles are then placed in the drying room, and when dry are put into the kiln, where a certain degree of heat is kept up, more or less, at different stages of the baking. And thus is produced the commoner varieties of the porcelain and stone-ware of commerce.

The Kaolin of Wake County in quality is

The Kaolin of Wake County in quality is superior to the above mentioned deposit, but no examination has yet been made, to show its quantity. If the beds of this substance are as large as they are believed to be on but slight examination, they would be an elament of material wealth to our people, and should be turned to account. There is immense capital at the Northseeking investment, and if we can once more get a permanent government, capital could without doubt be easily obtained, and this valuable deposit of Kaolin or Petunze be made available, not only for the immediate neighborhood, but for the whole country. And we hope that capitalists who may have a surplus seeking a paying investment, and one too, that will improve the condition of our poor people, will direct their attention to this valuable Kaolin deposit of Wake County. There is also the necessary water power in the immediate vicinage.

THE WALL COUNTY OF THE PERSON OF THE

Gold Mining Company. Bill to incorporate the Collins the Thomas Gold Mining company, a bill to neorporate the Sturgess Gold Mining company, all of which are in the county of ranklin.

ed its third reading.

On motion of Avery, the rules were suspended and the bill to amend the charter of the town of Wilson was taken up, and passed its third reading.

A message was received from the House transmitting a bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Granville county. On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings. Also the bill passed its several readings. bill to incorporate the town of Durham y the rules were suspended and the bill ed its third reading. On motion of Mr. passed its third reading. Ou moved, and the Mc'Lean, the rules were suspended, and the bill to authorize the President and Directon of Blunt's Creek Factory, in the town of Fay money to rebuild the ettville, to borrow money to rebuild the sau e, was taken up and passed its several

ceive them in order to carry into effect the ceive them in order to carry into effect the joint order relative to the inaguration of the Governor, whereupon the Speaker and Senators retired to the Commons Hall. The oaths of office having been administered, and the Governor's address delivered, the Speaker of the Senate announced the object of the joint order concluded, the Senators retired to their chamber, and on motion of Mr. Wilson, the Serate adjourned until Monday next, at 5 o'clock, A. M.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 22nd, 1866. A bill allowing fees to magistrates of Mecklenburg and to increase Constable's fees;
a bill in favor of W. A. Philpott, Sheriff of
Granville; a bill to amend the charter of
the N. C. joint stock publishing company;
a bill to prohibit citizens of other States
from fishing in Currituck Sound; a bill to
reaffirm the charter of the Shelby and Broad River R. R. Co.; a bill to prevent the felling of timber in Pigeon river; a bill to incor-porate the Franklin Lodge, A. Y. M., town of Beaufort; a bill to permit the people of Currituck County to elect a commissioner of Wrecks; a bill in favor of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum; a bill to incorpo rate the town of Durham in Orange Cou a bill to incorporate the Hoover Hill Min Company; were put on their several readings and passed.

Mr. Davis a resolution to employ an assi tant Engrossing Clerk.
Mr. Hodnett opposed it on the grou

hat it was useless expenditure.

Mr. Russ said that he had understood that that it was useless one of the Clerks already elected had grossly neglected his duty, and were it not for loss of time he would move a committee of

mquiry.
The resolution was rejected.
The hour of 12 having arrived, the Sena tors made their appearance, and shortly af-ter his Excellency, Gov. Worth, and Judge Fowle, who administered the oaths of office, when the Governor delivered his inaugural

address and The House adjourned.

olution to reject the amend the following reasons:

First: That the State of Arkansas do not know that the amendment was adopted by a Congress such as is provided for by the Constitution, as nearly one-third the States were not represented therein when the

amendment was passed.

Second: It never was submitted to the President for his sanction, as should have been according to the very letter of the Constituaccording to the very letter of the Constitu-tion under which Congress exists, and which it has sought to amend.

Third: The enormous power sought to be conferred by giving authority to Congress to enforce the provisions of the amendment, would take from the States all control over

local and domestic concerns, and virtually abolish the States.

Fourth: The second section sec an effort to force negro suffrage on the States, whether intended or not, and gives

Congress the power to bring this about, whether the States consent or not Fifth: The third section, as an act of disfranchisement of the wisest and best citizen of the State, must be rejected. The per having performed all the conditions of surrender and general amnesty, are entitled to restoration to the Union, as before the

There is no reason to believe that the adop tion of the amendment would secure rest ration, and, if it would, they recommend quiet and dignified course of endurance, rather than to purchase it at the sacrifice of principle, dignity, and self-respect.

What news is there from our Coal fields in relation to the petroleum? Will the Green-boro Patriot informs us?—Standard. The "North-Carolina Petroleum and Min ing Company" are at present sinking but one well—in Rockingham Co. Operatives who have charge of the work and who have had much experience in boring for oil i Pennsylvania, are sanguine of much success It requires capital to develop oil as well a other interests in the State, and unfortu-nately those who lake the means are not dis posed to aid to a proper extent in driving forward enterprizes which would be profit ble to themselves and incalculable benefit he State and country at large-Gre

A Mississippi Judge of the Supreme Court has decided that his State never lost its or-ganization by the war, and that it was in ganization by the war, and that it was in every respect a State de jure as well as de facto, exercising its functions constitutionally. The least effect of such a decision would be to vitiate Mr. Johnson's plan of reconstruction. In other words, if a State be such a State as Mississippi judge conceives, reconstruction is an impertinence.

The late act of the North-Carolina Legislature greating the paradon to all officers and

ary and naval forces of the m people to sustain him in us forces for this purpose.

laws that he covernments in their just rights, and any at empt to abolish them by Congress, as pro-posed by the caucus, would nessitate a co-lision." The Petersburg (Va.) Ecpress als lectures that "if Congress should show n clares that "if Congress should she sposition to relax its grasp after absominion, and declare itself in perpetu-on, the President will have no aftern be put through a severe course of struction. They are working for it in ously, and will get it to their heart's o

Southern Spitefulness. The Richmond Times publishes an a of the burning of the New Ironaide the caption. "Yankee iron-clad des by fire." The Times adds to the account

question was a very prominent events of the war on the South Carolina patriots wi fore Congress for a that State. Of the beaten for the Ress

acknowledged meaning is somesting statement that he had married he Legion of the State to embarrant the Confederation. The dainty defender of F who boasted that he would keep a color who boasted that he would have culored D-nion soldier without mercy, and ramided General Peek that he would shap her two of the defenders of the old flag for ever traitor executed, is right in denominating the rebel conspiracy as the "Confederate government," and is of course true to it teachings in slandering such men as Senato government, min is teachings in slandering such men as Senator Pool. How can a genuine devotion to the Union ever be encouraged in the South when the wretched organs of treason at the seat of the national Capitol slander every good man whenever he attempts to show his devotion? The only favorites of the Intelligencer and its master are heroes. like Pickett, usurpurs like Worth, and malignants like Roffin.

Nothing saves the fearless friends of the Union in the South from the prescription and calumny of the man who was out into

and calumny of the man who was put into the Presidential chair by the millions that saved the Republic from rebellion. They are hunted down by his hounds as if they were so many criminals.—Washington Chron-icle.

The Arkansas Legislature.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 20.—A joint resolution passed both Houses to appoint a committee of fourteen—including the president and three from the Senate, the speaker and six from the House, and three citizens to be appointed by the Governor—to proceed immediately to Washington for the purpose of holding a conference with the Government as to the political situation of the country, and to report on the reassembling of the Legislature on the 10th of January.

From the New York Herold we take the following: "Mr. William Browne, the oldest artist in New York, died suddenly on the 1st of December. He was born in the town of Leicester, England, in the year 1784 He evinced, at a very early age, a taste for the profession which he afterward followed He was a fellow-student with Wilkie and the residency of Benjamin West. A painting of his, still extant, done at twelve years of age, represents an interior in his birthplace at Leicester. He came to America twentyfive years ago, after a long art-life in Eng-land. During eleaen years he held a com-mission as captain in the British army, see-ing setive service in the campaign which culminated with Waterloo and the allied occupation of Paris. Most of his works since his residence in this country, were sen to England as soon as finished, highly appreciated as they were here. His specialty was landscape. In his later years he developed a special talent for water-color. His family retain many of his more recent efforts. family retain many of his more recent efforts. Nine children came with him to America, five daughters and four sons, every one of whom inherits artistic tastes from their father. Three daughters are now professional artists in this city, and one son, William Garle Browne, is a well known portrait-painter in North-Carolins. The attending physician sician of the late Mr. Browne found that he kept intact his love of art, painting almost to the last hour of his life. Of commanding to the last hour of his life. Of commanding stature and military bearing, but alightly impaired by age, he will long be remember-ed by those who knew him as painter, gen-tleman, and friend.', Mr. W. G. Browne is well known to the Editor of *The Watchman* as a painter of great ability. We have rarely seen a portrait by any master superior to some which come from his brush.

A STORY FOR THE SEASON.—A very devout and pious deacon, who sold coal, told his servant girl in early fall to hang a wet dish cloth out of the window, and the first morn-ing she found it frozen to report to him. A snapping December morning the cloth was found frozen; the girl entered the breakfast room and reported to the deacon, who was just ready to enter into family devotions; he immediately replied raising his eyes skyward "Lord help the poor, I must raise on coal to day. Let us pray.

A Noble Wife.—A bankrupt merchant returning home one night said to his noble wife; "My dear, I am ruined, everything we have is in the hands of the sheriff."

After a few moments of silence the wife looked calmly into his face and said:

"Will the sheriff sell you? Oh no! Will the sheriff sell me? Oh! no! Then I most

say we have lost everthing. All that is most valuable remains to us—manhood, womanhood, childhood. We have lost but the results of our skill and industry. We can make another fortune if our hearts and hands are

NOTICE TO THE NORTH-CAROLINA BENCH Notice to the North-Carolina Bench.
To be sold, a thrashing machine in good
working order; has birch, cane and strap
barrels; warranted to whip a school of fifty
boys in twenty minutes distinguishing their
offences into literary, moral and imperiment.
Only parted with because the owner flogged
all his school away, and his sons are too big

"I cannot bear children," said Mrs. Prim, lisdainfully. Mrs. Partington looking over ser spectacles, mildly replied, "Perhaps if

what death he preferred, as being most pendant, he would answer freezing, be he would then go off with a "stiff upper

GRY BOYLER AND BRIDGE GEN. BUYLER AND BRIDGET.—The Iris woman who, on the occasion of Butler's far well leves in Naw Orisens, presented her by for his blessing. The hero bestowed he blessing, as desired, when the poor woma turning to retire, her heart swelling will pride and gratitude for his condescension cried out: "Well, Ginral, good bye! Go bless ye, Ginral! I'll say this for ye, ye nit or stole anything from me!"